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Ottawa, Canada

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The Canadian INDIA TIMES

(The National Voice of Indo-Canadians)

Established in 1967

Cabinet Shuffle In New Delhi

New Delhi, Dec. 1: Prime Minister Indira Gandhi yesterday dropped Defence Minister Swaran Singh from her Cabinet and took over the portfolio herself.

Mr. Singh and Shipping and Transport Minister Uma Shankar Dikshit were officially said to have resigned.

No new job was announced for Mr. Singh, 68, who has been a member of the central Cabinet since 1952. The longest-serving member of the Cabinet, Mr. Singh has held, among others, the key portfolios of External Affairs and Defence.

Mr. Dikshit, who is known to be close to Mrs. Gandhi, was named Governor of the State of Andhra Pradesh in southeastern India.

Yesterday's shakeup was the first major change in Mrs. Gandhi's Cabinet since October, 1974.

Two key figures brought into the Cabinet were Haryana state chief minister Bansi Lal, who became Minister without portfolio, and G.S. Dhillon, Speaker of the Lok Sabha (Lower House), who takes Mr. Dikshit's job at Shipping and Transport.

The changes are part of a major reorganization of the ruling Congress Party and central and state ministries which have been expected since Mrs. Gandhi declared a state of internal emergency on June 26.

Mr. Dhillon, 60, had been Speaker of the Lower House since 1969 and was chairman of the recent Commonwealth parliamentary conference here.

Mr. Lal has been chief minister of Haryana which borders New Delhi, since 1968 and, at the age of 48, will be one of the youngest members of the new Cabinet.

Elsewhere in India, Mrs. Gandhi imposed federal rule over her home state of Uttar Pradesh after dismissing the chief minister, H.N. Bahuguna.

It is expected that the federal rule will be for a brief period until a new leader of the party is elected. Political circles here speculated that Mrs. Gandhi is planning to send one of her trusted men to become the chief minister in that state, the most populous in India and the one that has traditionally remained the power base of all prime ministers. (New York Times)

U.P. Women Shed Abortion Fear

Lucknow (UNI): Women in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in the rural areas, are shedding their inhibitions and coming forward in increasing numbers for termination of pregnancies, according to State Medical and Health Director G.P. Srivastava.

According to statistics available with the department, over 18,000 pregnancies had been terminated both in the urban and rural areas in the last six months as against 12,000 during the last year.

Mr. Srivastava claimed that Uttar Pradesh was second in the country in respect of abortions due to the introduction of a very simple method.

The technique of suction evacuation was extremely popular and was being practised in about 25 of the 55 district hospitals.

No More Nuclear Help To India

Ottawa, Dec. 1: External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachen said here even if there is a settlement of the nuclear dispute with India there will be no further nuclear co-operation with that country.

He said discussions are continuing, aimed at ending the dispute that erupted when India exploded a nuclear device last year made from plutonium from a Canadian-supplied reactor.

The minister said he hopes agreement will result in a business-like ending of nuclear co-operation and added Canada would first fulfill obligations under now suspended nuclear arrangements.

Agreement would mean that Canadian non-food aid, suspended after the explosion, could be resumed.

His statement about the end of nuclear co-operation came as he fielded a series of questions about aid and development assistance at a meeting of the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO).

The meeting was attended by CUSO delegations from across the country in advance of their general meeting today.

In other matters he told the organization, dedicated to assisting developing countries through a supply of volunteers, he could not guarantee that Canadian aid donations will not be affected by government restraint on spending.

He noted that aid has a relatively low priority in the minds of Canadians at present.

He said in an interview that negotiations have been held with India this month. He could not say what sides are anxious for a settlement.

Indian Engineering Colleges Rated

Toronto, Oct. 12: A monograph by name 'Engineering Education in India' by Prof. Irvine W. Smith, Mechanical Engg. Dept. of University of Toronto has compiled a publication rating different engineering colleges in India. The Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario, 236 Avenue Road in Toronto is the publisher.

The monograph was prepared to provide background information for the evaluation of those holding Indian Engineering degrees. One hundred and five engineering schools are listed. The ratings with 1 as first place and 5 as lowest is described as 'arbitrary'. There are only five that have received the rating of one. They are Indian Institutes of Technology at Madras, Bombay, Bangalore, Kanpur and Kharagpur. Rated as number two are: Andhra Dept. of Technology, Delhi College of Engg. and Technology Faculty of Engineering and Technology in M.S. University Baroda, Govt. Engg. College in Jabbalpur, Roorkee University College, Dept. of Chemical Engg. and Technology and Engg. College B.H.U. in Varanasi, M.M.M. Engineering College Gorakpur University, Dept. of Applied Physics, Calcutta and College of Engg. Technology in Jadavpur. Two colleges in Andhra, one each in Bihar, Delhi, two in Maharastitra and Punjab, 4 in U.P. and 5 in W. Bengal receive the rating of three. The vast majority of the other received the rating of five.

The author, Prof. Smith was in India during 1963-65 and the references quoted cover the period 1960 to 1965.

Job Problems And ILO

Madras, (UNI). The International Labour Organisation (ILO) is restructuring its priorities and programmes with an accent on solving the employment problems of developing countries, S.K. Jain, Deputy Director General of ILO said here.

Addressing the Employers' Federation of Southern India, he said with this end in view, the ILO had decided to convene a tripartite conference of employers workers and Governments to consider, among other things, the various national strategies on employment and the international policies influencing such programmes.

Multiculturalism To Be Mutilated?

By William Johnson

Ottawa: The federal Government is preparing to transform its multiculturalism program into one to fight discrimination against racial and ethnic groups, John Munro, the federal minister responsible for multiculturalism, has almost completed the first major policy review of multiculturalism since that program was announced in 1971 by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau as part of the Government's response to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. Mr. Munro hopes to have the new policy adopted by the Cabinet by the end of the year.

"The new policy will be the policy we'll be running with for some considerable time," he said in an interview. The policy on multiculturalism Mr. Munro will bring to Cabinet represents a sharp departure from the policy announced by Mr. Trudeau, a repudiation of the fundamental recommendations of the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism and a radical about-face from Mr. Munro's own positions enunciated by him before the council in June of this year.

Julius Koteles, national chairman of the 101-member CCCM, expressed shock when apprised of the views put forward by Mr. Munro in the interview.

"What the minister has said is incompatible with the multiculturalism program," Mr. Koteles said from Winnipeg. "It would appear to me that the minister is abandoning his portfolio."

The new thrust for multiculturalism put forth by Mr. Munro emphasizes "group understanding," rather than "cultural survival and development of ethnic groups, which was stated as the objective of the policy tabled in the Commons by Mr. Trudeau.

"Combating discrimination," Mr. Munro said, "will become the major over-all objective of the program, the way I see it."

The new multiculturalism will mean a downgrading of the grants to ethnic communities across the country for such activites as folk dances, celebration of traditional feasts, preparation of ethnic cookbooks, Latvian poetry readings or the promotion of Japanese traditional music.

"We would no longer put such emphasis on the folkloric aspect," Mr. Munro said, suggesting that groups could find money in the private sector to promote these activities.

But the new policy also means a rejection of federal support for the teaching of languages other than English or French.

The CCCM, in its report submitted last year, placed the highest priority on federal backing for the teaching of languages other than English or French.

A living language is the most important condition of preserving ethnic cultures in Canada, the council urged, and the federal Government should provide funds to the provinces for third-language teaching much as funds are provided now for the teaching of English in Quebec and of French in the nine other provinces.

Mr. Munro said that any money provided "on a small basis" for third-language instruction would be granted "outside the institutional structure, with the objective of promoting group understanding."

(Cont'd. on Pg. 2)

We Wish Our Readers A Merry Christmas And A Happy New Year

Indian Company In Halifax Under Receivership

By Lyndon Watkins

HALIFAX: Industrial Estates Ltd. has appointed a receiver-manager to operate the East Chester, N.S., hardboard plant of Anil Canada Ltd., after the company's bankers called an undisclosed loan.

The company, Canada's largest producer of brownboard and employing 400, was unable to discharge the debt because of losses at the plant and foreign exchange controls that prevented the export of capital by its Indian parent company.

Anil, controlled by Bombay businessman J.R. Jolly, is a significant producer of prefinished hardboard and wall siding.

The company began operations at the Nova Scotia plant in 1967 and capacity was doubled in a 1971 expansion that introduced a second production line. Total investment is about $22-million.

IEL president Dean Salsman said the agency intends to continue operations at the plant under the direction of the receiver until arrangements can be found for a permanent operator. Mr. Salsman said: "I am quite confident this is a viable proposition. It is a good plant with established markets."

IEL's position in Anil is secured by mortgages on the land, plant and equipment. The company's banker, Mercantile Bank of Canada, is secured by the inventory. Most of the outstanding IEL loans date from the 1970-71 expansion as well as the recent investment of about $2-million for an anti-pollution system.

While the plant has technically operated well since its inception, it has had a chequered history of profit and losses tied largely to the state of the North American housing industry.

Early in 1975 the plant's former general manager, Robert Manuge, warned that the company was facing about $3.5-million in additional annual operating costs as a result of the increases. He said Anil is a victim of a situation the federal Government seems completely unconcerned about.

"This is the first major collapse we have seen. I know there are other companies on the East Coast in similar straits. And I am sure Anil won't be the last to go under as a result [of federal indifference]."

Mr. Manuge said Anil's transportation costs represented about 22 per cent of its operating total or about 2½ times that of a comparable industry elsewhere in the country.

Because of the falloff in housing starts in the United States, Anil diverted much of its sales effort to the Canadian market. This appeared to be initially successful, with the company saying it seemed that it had turned the corner in its loss position. There were also tentative arrangements in 1974 for it to buy the Acadia pulp division of Jannock Corp. Ltd. in order to diversify its product base. But the $15.9-million sale of the plant did not go through.

Losses continued to increase as a result of the weak Canadian housing market. Sources suggested the enterprise was always under-capitalized.

When it first established in Canada, Anil represented the first industrial foreign investment made by India.

[The Globe and Mail]

Multiculturalism

Cont'd from Page 1

This meant, for instance, part-financing of groups using volunteers for instruction. It did not mean granting money to the provinces or to school boards for language instruction.

"We just don't see ourselves in the educational area," he said. The provinces would resent another federal intrusion in their area of jurisdiction.

He precluded continuing support to school boards for providing third-language instruction. (The Toronto Board of Education is one board that has approached the federal Government with a view to obtaining financing for language instruction.)

In certain cases, where a board asked for support for a particular program with the approval of the province, "we would, within our limited funds available respond on an experimental basis only, and for a limited period of time."

The budget restrictions anticipated by Mr. Munro for the program made it clear that he could not think in terms of major support to language instruction.

"I think that the present budget will largely be maintained," he said of the future. The estimates of expenditures for multiculturalism in 1975-76 provide for spending of $5.6-million. This compares with $104.6-million for promoting bilingual education in the provincial schools.

"The concepts of multiculturalism as an instrument for combating discrimination "will not require more funds than are found in the program now, he said, especially since other departments of Government, such as the Department of Justice, would be expected to earmark a part of their budgets to the fighting of discrimination.

As he outlined the new concept, Mr. Munro suggested that large, well-structured minorities with established leadership will not require the support of the multiculturalism program. (As the program now operates, the better-structured language groups receive the lion's share of the grants.)

Instead, the program will address itself to helping smaller groups and "the real minorities of this country" such as black people, the Portuguese community, people from the Caribbean, India or Pakistan, and the native people. These people, he said, must be helped "to get their message across" and aided in their attempts to protect themselves from discrimination at the hands of our groups.

An objective of the program will also be to promote national unity, to encourage the acceptance of multiculturalism within a framework of official bilingualism. This means "combating discrimination vis-a-vis the French question outside of Quebec," Mr. Munro said.

As part of the policy he is also considering restructuring the multiculturalism council to make it smaller, and to eliminate the present regional multiculturalism councils. The new, slimmer national council could at will appoint informal regional panels without formal membership to advise on particular questions submitted to it, he said.

To meet the problem of a viable ethnic press, he suggested that firms holding advertising contracts with the federal Government could be required to earmark a stated percentage of the advertising budget for advertising in the ethnic press. He intends to make this proposal this week to representatives of the ethnic press, Mr. Munro said.

[The Globe and Mail]

Tax Evaders Warned

Calcutta, (uni): Union Minister of State for Finance P.K. Mukherji has warned tax-evaders that the Government would come with stricter measures if they failed to respond to the scheme for voluntary disclosure of unaccounted wealth by December 31.

If they failed to respond to the scheme within the stipulated period, he told UNI, the Government "will take care of them be adopting necessary strict measures depending upon the exigency of the situation."

Mr. Mukherji said generation of black money and its consequent distortion of the economy took place in two ways. One was through undisclosed wealth and the other through smuggling and various dishonest practices.

The Government, Mr. Mukherji said, was determined to curb both ways of black money generation to give the economy proper shape. Apart from the voluntary disclosure scheme, various other measures by the Income-Tax Department had already been adopted to deal with undisclosed wealth. Anti-smuggling and other measures were also continuing with full vigour he said.

Equal Pay For Women In Plantations

New Delhi, (UNI): About 400,000 women in plantation industry in India will get wages equal to men, according to official sources.

The plantation industry is the first to implement the concept of equal pay for equal work. So far the rates of daily wages for women were lower than those for men in plantations in various States, except for tea plantations in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, where the wage rates for men and women were the same.

The commitee on the Status of Women in India (1974) had found that there were wage differentials among men and women pluckers in the same plantations. The reason given by the management for this anomaly was stated to be the difference in the required minimum output.

But the Committee, on the contrary, found that the majority of the women were qualifying for the inceutive schemes by giving a higher output than the fixed minimum. It observed that the "unnecessary differential" in minimum output and wages had been maintained purely out of deference to social prejudices.

Harassment Of Harijans To Be Probed

New Delhi, (UNI): The Union Government has asked State Chief Ministers to personally look into the reports of atrocities on Harijans.

Addressing the concluding session of a seminar on "problems of Harijans" here, Home Minister K. Brahmananda Reddy said separate cells had been set up in this connection at the Centre and some states.

He said the main problem of Harijans was their integration with the rest of the society and improving their economic condition. Along with this there were other issues which required equal attention: removing untouchability, Hindu-Muslim unity, treatment of linguistic minorities and reconciliation of the employment concept at the national and local levels.

Code Of Conduct For Press

Hyderabad, (UNI): A central committee of editors, appointed by the Government, is evolving code of conduct to be followed by the Press after the lifting of national emergency and Press censorship, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting V.C. Shukla said here.

He told a news conference that the code would have to be followed by every newspaper and "we hope every section of the Press will accept it". He reiterated that censorship was not used for partisan purposes.

Asked about the merger of the two national news agencies, Mr. Shukla said "We are proceeding very satisfactorily. Naturally, it requires forethought and preparation. However, it will be done soon".

Similarly discussions were being held on the restructuring of the press and legal issues in this regard were being examined.

"We want to carry the Press with us. We want their cooperation for promotion of democracy in the country", he added.

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Liberalized Schemes For Non-Residents To Invest

By BHARAT P. MATHUR

The stringent measures taken by the Government of India to put an end to foreign exchange racketeering have yielded desired results leading to an appreciable increase in inward remittances by non-resident Indians abroad through legal channels. Combined with the incentives now offered, they are expected further to step up the flow of foreign exchange into the country several-fold.

This was officially disclosed at a representative gathering of the Indian community in Ottawa arranged at the High Commission on October 29. Those attending included the presidents and executive members of the various social and cultural organisations in the capital city.

The various liberalised schemes of the Indian Government recently announced to encourage non-residents and aliens of Indian origin to remit to India part of the savings from their earnings abroad by way of their contribution to the country's economic development were explained in some detail.

Calld to dispel any doubts and misunderstandings that might have existed in the minds of Indian residents in Canada, the meeting was presided over by the High Commissioner, U.S. Bajpai, and addressed by T.N. Chaturvedi, Executive Director of the Indian Investment Centre in New Delhi, D.W. Telang, Resident Director of the Investment Centre in New York, and B.R. Gadre, Manager and Chief Executive Officer of the State Bank of India in New York. They all spoke about the "attractive possibilities" that now existed for investment in India both by permanent Indian residents and those who had acquired Canadian citizenship. They also referred to the special facilities now made available for the import of machinery into India for setting up small-scale industries.

The clarifications given by the visiting Government officials, in answer to questions mainly related to the maintenance of non-resident (external) accounts in convertible currencies and remittances through authorised channels.

REMITTING 10 P.C. EARNINGS

In the first instance, the Government has called upon Indian professionals, such as doctors, scientists and engineers going overseas or already staying abroad to agree to remit ten per cent of their earnings to India through legal channels. This will apply only to those whose incomes are higher that $12,000 per year.

Before the announcement by the Indian Government in August last facilitating investment in India and improving remittances by non-residents, the Reserve Bank had permitted Indian banks to maintain non-resident (external) accounts in which the unit of account was the Indian rupee. The capital and the interest earned on these accounts were freely repatriable at the prevailing rate of exchange. Investments from these Countriescould, however, be made only in such areas as units, national savings certificates and Government securities. Earnings from these investments, as well as the maturing amounts, were repatriable, and the interest earned from these accounts was tax-free.

Since these external accounts were designated in the Indian rupee, the exchange risk had to be borne by the depositor. As this risk constituted a serious disincentive, many Indians abroad were reluctant to keep their money in India. The Indian Government has, therefore, now decided to permit the opening of non-resident (external) accounts designated in slect convertible currencies, the rates of interest being the same as those applicable to rupee accounts. Both the principal and the interest are repatriable and the interest is tax-free. Since this decision has removed the exchange risk from the depositors to be taken over by the Government, there has already been a big spurt in the convertible currency deposits

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

Hitherto, all foreign investments in India were governed by the Foreign Exhange Regulations Act, which made no distinction between non-residents and foreigners. While foreigners were allowed to invest only in areas involving technology not available in the country and in areas with high export potential, the only concession given to non-residents was that if they undertook not to repatriate either the capital or the dividend, they would be treated as Indians. If, however, they desired to repatriate either the capital or the dividend, they were like foreigners and had to be governed by the provisions of the F.E.R.A.

With a view to stimulating investments in India, the Government has since decided that non-resident Indians may be allowed to invest in a wide range of permitted industries in relaxation of the provisions of the F.E.R.A. Non-residents will not, however, be allowed to acquire more than 20 per cent of the share capital in any venture. A list of industries in which such investment will be allowed without any cumbersome procedures having to be gone into has been drawn up.

TAX-FREE DIVIDENDS

Up to now, holders of non-resident (external) accounts were allowed to invest in units of the Unit Trust of India, and the sale proceeds of the units and the dividends earned by them were repatriable. The dividend income was, however, tax-free only to the extent of Rs. 5,000 a year and all incomes in excess were taxable.

The Government has now made the entire dividend income from the units purchased from non-resident (external) accounts tax-free. A similar concession is available in respect of interest earned on non-resident (external) deposits.

Mr. Gadre recalled that a branch of the State Bank of India is expected to be opened in Toronto in the not-too-distant future.

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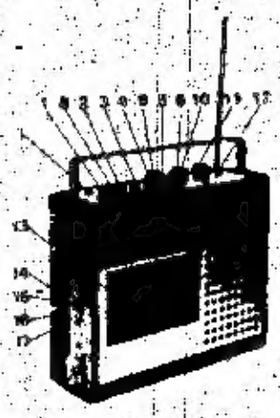

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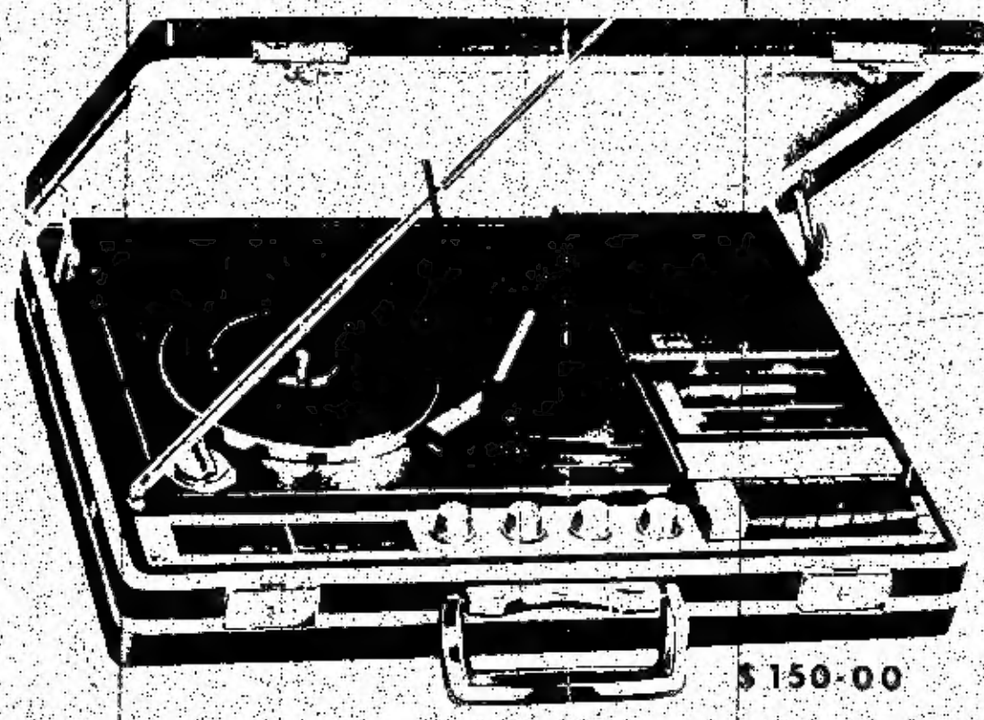

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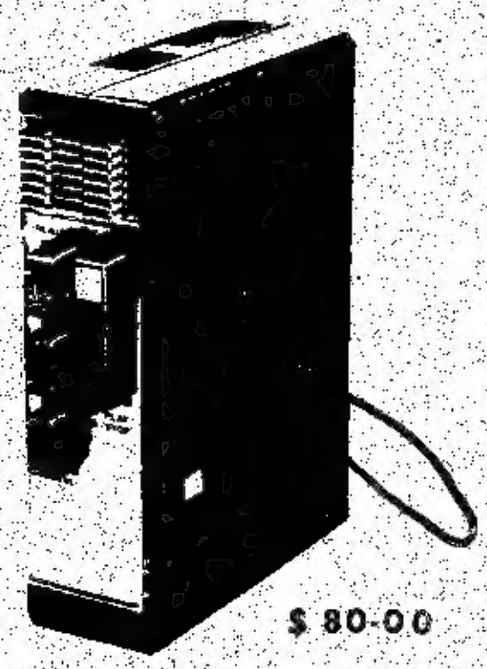

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MULTICULTURALISM MUTILATED?

According to reports, the Federal Government is planning to de-emphasize its multiculturalism program. This was suspected for some time, particularly in view of the Governments' failure to appoint a separate minister to look after the multiculturalism program.

This report is most disturbing and disappointing. This would mean that the multiculturalism policy and the resulting programs are denied the opportunity to become effective and useful. This betrays the lack of commitment of many politidians, and equally important, of senior bureaucrats to the idea and ideals of multiculturalism. Also this means raising insurmountable stumbling blocks on the path to equality of opportunity for the 28 per cent of Canada's population who are neither British nor French. This comes at a time when hundreds of millions of dollars are being spent on the promotion of French (and through it the people of French ancestry consisting of 28 per cent of Canadian population) and a few millions on the improvement of the Status of Women. It is not being suggested here that the latter programs are unnecessary. The point being made is that the multiculturalism program is quite vital to the growth and development of people of non-British non-French background in particular.

It is also reported that special programs are being planned to fight discrimination gainst visible minority groups. Certainly this is a most encouraging piece of news. However, in order to assure that such a program is successful, it is necessary to have many of these groups involved in the program early enough. If the bureaucrat running the program does not know, for example what is the difference between an Indian(Native) and an Indian (East)the program he or she develops on their behalf is bound to fail.

The Government is probably looking for some feedback on these reports. It would indeed be advisable for Indian organizations and individuals to let the Government know their stand on these matters. A letter to the M.P. or Minister might serve the purpose.

Jayaprakash Paroled

New Delhi: Jayaprakash Narayan the Indian opposition leader arrested, was paroled last month.

Official sources did not give the terms of Mr. Narayan's parole. Other sources said he had been freed to receive medical treatment.

Mr. Narayan is the first political leader to be paroled or released since the start of the emergency. The Government has said that about 10,000 people were arrested, including about 1,000 on purely political grounds. It said about onethird of the total have been released.

Mr. Narayan has been in poor health since he was operated on for removal of his prostate gland early last year.

He was arrested before dawn on June 26, the day Mrs. Gandhi's Government proclaimed a national emergency to head off a civil disobedience campaign called by opposition parties to force her resignation.

Burmah Shell To Be Taken Over

The Government of India has announced agreement for the takeover of Burmah Shell, the largest foreign oil company operating in India.

The takeover will include the company's refinery in Bombay with a capacity of over five million tons and its network of marketing facilities.

Necessary formalities regarding Burmah Shell's interests in India will be taken care of in time for a completed transfer by Dec.31, the Government said. With the takeover, the Government will have nearly 96 per cent of the total production and marketing of petroleum products in India.

Letters

Why More Immigrants ?

I commend and admire Homi Engineer for the single-handed 18 year fight he conducted (see Why More Immigrants? C.I.T. October 2); I do not necessarily have to agree, however, with his approach to the problem.

Engineer does not have to quote any authorities to prove his point. I am fully aware of the human nature and I am sure, many of your readers also have witnessed this nature in the following typical scene in India.

Train stops at a railway station. A person wishes to get into a bogie. People from inside shout, "there is no room inside; there is no room at all." The outsider pleads, "look there, two persons are lying down occupying a whole berth. Please ask them to sit up and make room. Moreover, it is 4 p.m. and not time to sleep." The door remains closed and he begs again and again. A few understanding people inside the compartment are successful in persuading the others to let the person in. He stands inside, next to the door. The train stops at the next station. Someone wants to get in and tries to open the door. The man who just got in at the last station tries to push the door from inside and shouts, "there is no room inside."

Engineer and the authorities he has quoted are comparable to the "insiders" shouting, "there is not enough room here." Like a few understanding people in the railway compartment, I am sure, there still are some reasonable Canadians here.

Green Paper or no Green Paper, I am aware that present economic condition in Canada is bad. At the same time everybody knows that conditions in overcrowded countries is much worse. We are crying to stop immigration, not that there are no resources in the country but because we are selfish. We do not want to see our standard of living lowered. And that we will not have enough to waste if more people are let in. We are making all kinds of excuses. So much so that men in authority have gone to the extent of twisting statistics to justify their slogan. In fact, correct statistics do not support any of these fears and contentions. Even if they did and we wanted to stop immigration for these reasons, then we must also stop our hypocrasy and lip service of harping on - "our Judo-Christian tradition of sharing."

"This lady" may not match the intelligence of Mr. Engineer but one thing I am sure that he and I subscribe to two different philosophies and ideologies. I think and visualize completely equalizing process of the world, not only nationally but globaly in which we critically approach and recognize this process - the humanization of man - as a subject. This, we have not to take as an abstract ideal, but as a historical challenge, in its relationship of opposition to the humanization practice which is to be found in the objective reality which Mr. Engineer talks about. Engineer's approach is the coherent expression of alienation and domination. Mine, at least I think, is the utopian project of the dominated and oppressed classes. The former clearly suggests, in man's action on his social reality, an ideal of preserving the status quo, the latter that of radically transforming the world of oppression.

(G.R. Saini
Fredericton, N.B.)

Novelist Jhabvala Wins Top Award

London: Britain's most prestigious literary prize, the Booker Award, was given last night to Ruth Prawer Jhabvala, the German-born novelist who has spent more than 25 years in India.

The prize worth more than $10,000 was given to Mrs. Jhabvala for her newest novel, Heat and Dust, which was published earlier last month in Britain to wide acclaim. The novel is scheduled to be published by Harper and Row in the United States early next year.

Mrs. Jhabvala, who has written six novels and three volumes of short stories, as well as screen plays, said in a telephone interview here: "It's my most Anglo-Indian novel. I've always dealt with post-1947, the new English or the ones left over. I've never done anything about British society in India before 1947. I began reading diaries and recollections about this. I've been living among these things for so long."

Mrs. Jhabvala, a shy and somewhat private person, said, "I can't say this is my favorite novel. Every time I finish a novel I think this is my favorite, this is my last, I won't do any more. But it never works out that way."

Angus Wilson, the critic, who was chairman and spokesman of the four judges, termed Mrs. Jhabvala's book a masterpiece. He said her writing was accomplished "with such economy, such drive toward one aim, such feeling kept cool, and such command of words that we have here a serious novel to delight us that is not often matched today."

The novel is about a young Englishwoman who travels to India to trace the story of her grandfather's first wife, who stirred a family scandal in 1923 by deserting her British husband, a civil servant, for a somewhat shady Indian prince.
(New York Times)

U of T Ombudsman

We are attempting - through a specific programme - to improve our service to the many ethnic communities and others represented at the University of Toronto.

Eric McKee has recently been appointed University Ombudsman. Mr. McKee is empowered to investigate any grievances that may arise against anyone in the University exercising authority, including situations in which individuals feel they have been treated unfairly, been discriminated against, suffered unreasonable delays in having decisions affecting them made, or have had their rights as individual members of the University compromised in any other way.

I appreciate the interest which you have shown in these matters and I look forward to sending your office additional information regarding our work with ethnic minorities.

Frank Iacobucci
University of Toronto
Toronto

Book Review

Discovery Of Bangladesh

By Stephen Gill Vista Publications
P.O. Box 1641 Cornwall, Ont.

The title of Mr. Gill's book brings to memory the well-known 'The Discovery of India'. The book under review, however, is a more modest venture which reaches nowhere near the quality of that monumental work by Jawaharlal Nehru. The book traces the history of the creation of Bangledesh, beginning with the successful movement to divide Indian sub-continent into two parts based on the 'two-nation theory' to the war between India and Pakistan leading to an independent Bangledesh and proving the futility of the same theory of two nations based on religion.

A substantial portion of the book is devoted to the rift between the two wings of Pakistan since its very inception. The author has documented substantial evidence to show the economic exploitation of East Pakistan with a majority of the Pakistani population, by their rulers in West Pakistan separated not only by the vast Indian territory but also by substantial linguistic, cultural and ethnic differences. Twenty-four years of "independence" saw East Pakistan left behind in economic development. East Pakistan, which was poor to start with, kept falling behind while West Pakistan progressed well on the road to industrialization and economic betterment - often with the use of the precious foreign exchange brought in by its eastern wing.

The author describes in detail the well-known events preceding the imposition of the military rule by Yahya Khan and the civil war that followed it. He has diligently reproduced from various international news media, stories of military atrocities on the civilian populace and poignant tales of the mass exodus of the refugees to India. The last few chapters of the book are devoted to a description of the Bangledesh people, their economic and some aspects of their social and cultural heritage.

It is easy to point to shortcomings in a work such as this but Mr. Gill does a commendable job of consolidating mostly well-known material into an interesting and readable book. It is unfortunate that he did not use very many Pakistani sources to present their viewpoint of the Bangledesh crisis. As it is, there seems to be a recurring bias in the book against Pakistan and in favour of India. Pakistan might have exploited its eastern wing for 24 years but the history of the subsequent years suggests that it was more than "foreign" exploitation that kept Bangledesh from achieving its ambitious goal of "sonar Bangle"

By N.K. Tandon

Racism In Ontario

Employment Discrimination Against Third World Immigrants

By Dr. S.M.A. Hameed

(The following are excerpts from Prof. Hameed's paper recently presented at the Multiculturalism Conference in Edmonton. The study was based on a sample survey.)

A sample of 700 companies was randomly selected from Canadian Key Business Directory 1975, Toronto to represent firms of all sizes across Canada. A short questionnaire which took approximately 15 minutes to complete was mailed out to the selected sample with a self-addressed stamped envelope. Two hundred and thirty-two companies responded, giving us a response rate of 33 percent. The responding companies employed a total of 644,890 employees.

Distribution of the responding firms by the scope of marketing showed that 39 percent of them had nationwide operations while 21.1 percent had their products distributed internationally. Fifteen percent of the firms had local or provincial operations. The remaining 25 percent of the sample did not indicate their marketing scope.

In view of the fact that Third World Immigrants (TWIs) are mostly concentrated in large metropolitan cities, it is significant to note that the bulk of the firms (52.5 percent) were located in Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Calgary and Edmonton.

Management Hiring Practices

At the time of formulating the questionnaire, it was clearly assumed that most managers realize that it is illegal to practice discrimination overtly, therefore their responses, despite our assurances of confidentiality, would be in the direction of denying any discrimination. This, however, did not rule out the possibility of hidden negative attitudes towards TWIs being expressed indirectly. It was because of this reason that a number of indirect questions were asked relating to the performance, productivity, absenteeism, turnover rate, originality and initiative as well as discrimination from fellow workers.

It was interesting and somewhat contrary to our expectations that a number of responses were quite candid. Some even expressed open hostility. In this section, attitudes, both negative and positive, will be analyzed as they control the hiring, placement and promotion practices relating to TWIs.

Respondents were asked if their company had a specific policy concerning the hiring of TWIs. One hundred and ninety-four companies said that they had no policy one way or the other. However, 18 companies indicated that they did have a policy. That policy varied from "no discrimination" to "don't hire them."

Companies were asked if they would hire TWIs strictly on the basis of qualifications compared to other applicants. One hundred and eighty companies agreed with such a policy but three firms indicated that they will hire TWIs in preference to other applicants. Five suggested that they will hire TWIs only when unable to get anyone else. One went to the extent of suggesting that they will never hire a TWI.

Companies indicating preference for TWIs gave two basic reasons, namely, TWIs are hard-working and conscientious and secondly, their dexterity and prior experience are particularly suited for garment industries. For these same reasons, one of the companies wrote: "If we had two applicants with basically the same qualifications, we would lean towards the immigrant for hiring." On the other extreme, the firm which disapproved of the TWIS echoed Rudyard Kipling in saying that "East is East and West is West and never the twain (should) meet."

TWIS Currently Employed

Eighty percent of the responding companies had one or more TWIs in their employment. Companies which had a large concentration of TWIs included hotels, food production and distribution, textiles and garment industries.

Ethnic distribution of TWIS in the sample showed that Indians and Pakistanis jointly accounted for 40.7 percent followed by Africans (34.4 percent) and Chinese (14.4 percent).

Companies which did not hire TWIs explained that the reason for not hiring them was their lack of background and training in keeping with their job requirement. The training seemed to lack particularly in heavy construction.

Element of Altruism

A vast majority of Canadian managers (169 companies) felt that TWIs should compete in the labour market along with other Canadian citizens. However, 21 companies indicated that they have a moral obligation to hire TWIs in order to help them adapt to our society. They gave a variety of reasons for their altruistic approach. Some of the representative answers are as follows:

(1) We do not intend to foster a ghetto society in Canada.

(2) They have been granted immigration status. They need help from us and we need their skills.

(3) Provided this is not done to the detriment of Canadian citizens.

(4) To encourage immigrants to be proud of being Canadians.

(5) To help them to adjust to our Western society.

(6) In order to make contribution to our society, the immigrant needs exposure to Canadian business and industry.

TWIs Future Employment Prospects

The employment prospects for TWIs appear fairly promising as 120 companies out of a total of 155 companies which responded to this question, were not averse to the idea of hiring TWIs in the future. Following are the major reasons for their projected hiring policy:

(1) TWIs are usually experienced in textiles.

(2) They make good employees.

(3) Impressed with their overall performance.

(4) Most of the applicants in Toronto are TWIs.

(5) In many non-skilled areas (particularly in hotels) they are a welcome addition.

(6) Good workers, steady and reliable.

(7) They are an integral part of the manpower pool.

(8) Business with Third world will develop in the future.

A relatively small but significant proportion (22.5 percent) of the responding companies did not anticipate hiring TWIs mostly because of their own internal lack of growth. Although a few companies felt that TWIs did not have adequate qualifications to be hired. Three companies precluded the possibility of hiring TWIs as their hiring was done through union hiring hall. One Toronto based manufacturing company declared that they did not wish to hire TWIs as they did not like them.

Cont'd Next Issue

An Address to:
THE ONTARIO FEDERATION OF LABOUR HUMAN RIGHTS CONFERENCE
By Dr. V.G. Pande

Timmins, Ont. Racial hatred seems to be deep-rooted on Canadian soil. Not very far back, in the 1930s, the Jews were the victims of racism. They used to be greeted with a well known sign "No Jews or dogs allowed." As late as the mid 1960, no Canadian Jew sat on the board of any bank or in the board rooms of the top ten insurance companies. (All that has changed now.

After the Second World War, non-English speaking non-protestant immigrants from Europe also met with hostility, name calling, cheap jokes, stereotyping and social and economic discrimination.

Such race-colour-creed hatred remains dormant but smokes intermittently. Such hatred has started smoking once again in recent months.

It has been well acknowledged that racism is an evil - a dreadful cancer everyone dislikes but a few dare to take up the cudgels for its eradication. Intolerance, discrimination, degredation and bigotry are practiced by the news media, police, courts, employers, governments, the educational system and the majority of citizens. According to Edmund Burke, "The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing." It is therefore, our onerous duty to tighten our belts and fight the evil.

THE MEDIA

The media is indeed an extremely powerful two-edged vehicle to influence the thoughts of people. If it is appropriately used, it does create a harmonious environment to live in, if not, it perpetuates ignorance. Ignorance breeds fear which in turn breeds hatred. There is a growing concern - of which I am increasingly aware - that the media has been very virulent in its reporting against the coloured people. It even reaches the mother country to pick and choose unsavoury incidences to create a negative image. Is it too much to ask the newspapers to devote a section on the visible minority under a well knowledgeable, compassionate individual? It also behoves the visible minority groups to invite the media personnel to make them aware of their feelings and request their co-operation.

POLICE AND THE MULTI CULTURAL SOCIETY

Concern has been expressed as regards the extremely poor relationship existing between the police and the ethnic communities they serve. The ethnic communities are manifesting desperate concern over the police brutality and harrassment while police department chiefs are equally vehemently denying these charges. This situation in itself would justify recommendations of the Task Force on Policing in Ontario, for the establishment of distinct and operationally valid procedures for generating firm and healthy Police-Ethnic community relations. To achieve an understanding of what multiculturalism means in their community, the police must know these communities. To know their communities, there is a basic requirement for the Police Department to reach out and generate viable consultation with ethnic community members. Though some effort has been made in this respect by appointing community police at some police stations in Toronto. However, it has been regarded as a drop in the ocean.

Also there is a need for labour, ethnic organizations and others to push for the implementations of the recommendations submitted by the Task Force on Policing in Ontario. Circumvention of the law is not uncommon due perhaps to the lack of sensitivity and determination. To develop sensitivity to the needs of the coloured communities, a program encompassing behavioural sciences, anthropology, etc. should be developed and made mandatory for each trainee, inservice and administrative personnel and others in the Police Department involved in dealing with coloured people.

Definitely much is desired from the Police Department, the government and the municipalities, but it is also our responsibility to stretch our hands of co-operation to the Police Department - one way traffic is not always appreciated.

THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary is supposed to be impartial and it is so to a great extent in Toronto. However, certain court incidences and remarks of certain judges make me hesitant to accept its universality. A very vivid case in point is that of Justice Erie G. Moorhouse, whose remarks in a case involving an Italian immigrant were termed by the Ontario Court of Appeal as "objectionable and unjudicious," and it ordered a new trial.

EDUCATION

After a study of 125 text-books, the researchers with the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Garmet McDiarmid and David Pratt conclusively and unequivocally came to the conclusion that Ontario school books teach prejudice against minority groups; Native Indians, Blacks, etc.

The work group on multicultural programs of the Toronto Board of Education published their Draft Report on May 20, 1975. This work group's recommendations attempt to provide for the major concerns voiced by parents, students and various communities. The group recommends that the Ministry of Education be asked to amend the Education Act and the relevant regulations to permit teachers to use languages other than English and French in communicating with their students at all levels and to permit the teaching of languages other than English and French at all levels in response to community needs. It also asks the Toronto Board to be responsive to requests for third language credit programs at secondary schools.

To keep immigrant and non-immigrant parents informed, the group proposes the establishment of a school community relations department within the board. (This recommendation has been put into effect by The Toronto Board of Education).

The group recommends that the Board ask the Ministry to set up a task force to study the training of teachers to work in a multicultural society and it suggests an immediate 25 per cent increase in the number of New Canadian teachers in the Toronto system.

The group suggests hiring teams that are sensitive to the multicultural composition of the community it serves.

The group has a series of recommendations for teaching English as a second language.

Of specific importance are the recommendations of this group in the area of multiculturalism and curriculum:

1. The Director of Curriculum Development encourage school principals, Heads, etc. to develop curriculum units that recognize the contributions made by various cultures and races to: (a) Canadian, (b) Continental, and (c) global history and development.
2. Deliberate incorporation into school curriculum units of multicultural studies, including Canadian, as they relate to the various ethnic groups that make up the local school community.
3. Inclusion of various group heritage studies e.g Blacks, Asians, Native Indians, etc. in the systems wide school curricula.
4. School programs, both curricular and extra curricular, in the fine, performing and folk arts take cognizance of the ethnic composition of each school community.

The group recommends that the federal government make money available from its recent fund allocation of $50 million to reduce racial tension through the medium of education.

A great deal of effort needs to be directed towards the young - the pillars of the future society. In the long run it will justify the cost benefit formula.

Perhaps ethnic organizations, parents, labour leaders, dedicated individuals, church institutions and others must push for the implementation of these recommendations not only in the Toronto schools but in the province wide educational system.

It is not the education system alone that needs revamping. Much more participation in educational activities by visible minority members is also desirable. This can very well be done by establishing a dialogue on an informal basis with the school.

CHURCH AND MULTICULTURALISM

It is my conviction that a human being is a God-fearing rational animal. Many of us must have visited a church or temple in our life time. The church, therefore, has an important role to play in this matter.

The Catholic Church as an institution, has come a long way within the last decade or so and has great potential to absorb the new racial challenge. Through sermons, literature and guidance, the church can broaden the outlook and help eradicate the unfounded suspicions and fears in the minds of its congregations. These efforts if well co-ordinated with the efforts of other associations, agencies, organized labour and concerned individuals may go a long way in getting rid of the racist.

It is quite heartening to know that Canada is not a totalitarian state. It had digested various racial onslaughts before and it will in future. Let us therefore, think of the recent incidences as a passing phase and the racial volcano will become dormant again. But we want it dead. We

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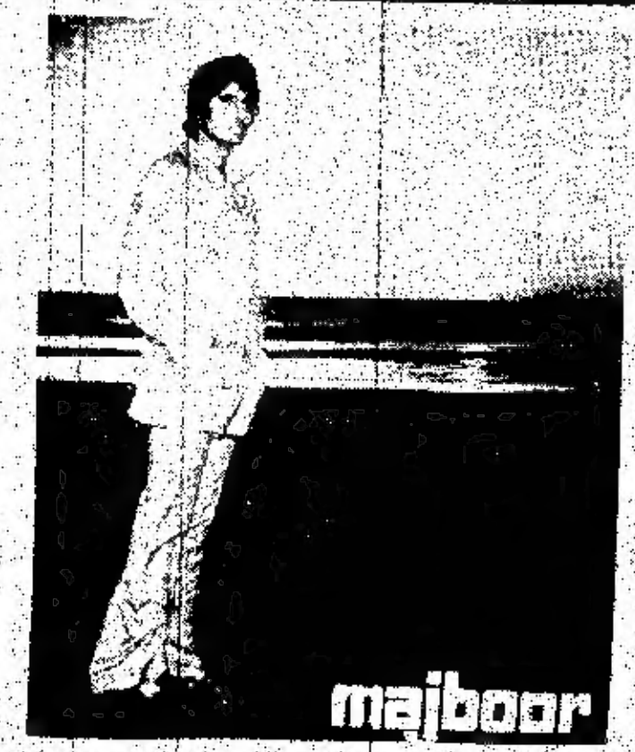

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Do You Need Immigration Information?

A visitor Can obtain a work permit to work for a specified time for an employer. Any change of employer should be done only with the consent of the Department of Manpower.

- Can obtain a student visa, if admision in a university/school/ sproved educational institution and satisfactory financial arrangements are made for the study.
-On a student visa cannot change the school without permission from the Department.

Is not permitted to obtain landed status from within the country, unless sponsored by an immigrant citizen on the grounds of marriage. A visitor can obtain asylum as a refugee.

-Cannot get married to an immigrant citizen just to be allowed to stay here.

A landed immigrant -If convicted of a criminal offence or offence under the Narcotic Control Act could be deported, if the immigrant has stayed in Canada for less than 5 years.

Until landed for 5 years should not go on welfare or accept public assistance, which could be a reason for deportation.

-Should not leave Canada for a long period, as the person could be refused re-entry. There is no fixed length of period one could be away. The reasons for staying away should be reasonable and justifiable.

Don't hesitate to go in for legal advice whenever you are in doubt or in trouble.

Parkdale Community Legal Services - 531-2411

Law Line (if you are not living in Parkdale area(- 928-7293

For more information call Indian Immigrant Aid Services Toronto -651-1400

Indian Envoy Wounded In Dacca

New Delhi: A gang of armed men shot and seriously wounded India's high commissioner to Bangladesh in Dacca, the Indian government announced. Four of the attackers were killed and two others were wounded.

The Indian official, Samar Sen, was shot in the right shoulder. The government was sending a special plane with medical personnel to Dacca, the capital of Bangladesh, to bring him to New Delhi.

An Indian foreign ministry spokesman said India has been the target of "insidious and mischievous propaganda" in Bangladesh for weeks.

He said that India has warned the Bangladesh government of "the serious consequences that might follow if this campaign was allowed to continue."

(AP)

Racism In Ontario

(Cont'd) from pg.5)

have provisions, facilities such as the Human Rights Commission to fight racism, which of course, needs a tremendous shake up and power to back its actions. There are other avenues, such as all the levels of government which should be legitimately pressurised by ethnic associations, agencies, organized labour, churches and most of all by concerned individuals to enforce the laws to combat this evil.

IN CONCLUSION

-the media should adopt a more positive attitude toward coloured people.

-the police should be oriented in dealing with the ethnic communities they serve.

-employers be handed down heavy fines if and when they cross their boundary. Let them know that the experience obtained elsewhere other than in Ontario (or Canada) is equally worthwhile and useful

-let the education authorities be reminded that education obtained elsewhere other than in Ontario is equally valuable.

The law is capable of changing the norms of society. Such changes as a result of outward force, should preferably be accompanied by changes occurring from within. From within I mean the change of heart. Education has enormous possibilities in this regard.

Let everyone try to understand that it is that bountiful nature which bestowed this wonderful land and it would be befitting to remember the philosopher Rousseau's rhetoric "How can a man of people seize an immense territory and keep it from the rest of the world except by a punishable usurpation, since all others are being robbed, by such an act, of the places of habilitation and the means of subsistence which nature gave them in common."

There is no one single solution to this problem of racism. All available resources, all considered solutions must be tried to construct an enlightened society in which there will be no racial discord. It may appear to be an Utopia to some, but let us try.

ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION OF TWIs

Chinese	1,282
Japanese	186
Indian	2,015
Pakistani	1,599
Carribean	174
African	3,052
Latin American	90
Middle East	461
	8,860

People problems can be serious problems.

This is what Ontario is doing to help solve them in advance.

Recently arrangements were made for a group of Indian children to attend the public school in a northern Ontario town. The principal of the school in the town was aware that Indian children sometimes had a rough time at the hands of other students, and to try to forestall this kind of situation, he called in a Human Rights Commission counsellor to talk to the other children. The counsellor asked the children if any of them had ever moved to a new school and what they thought it would feel like if they were the strangers. In this way he helped them understand how the Indian children would be feeling when they arrived, and the integration proceeded relatively smoothly.

Community counselling is one of the major roles of your Ontario Human Rights Commission. We hold seminars and discussions with police in areas where there are communication barriers between them and minority groups, to help relieve tension and promote mutual understanding.

We attend meetings of immigrants and native-born minority groups to explain to them both their rights under the legislation and their responsibilities as citizens of this Province.

We also help bring people into contact with local agencies like home and school groups, community and government agencies, and churches, which are available to help but which many people don't even know exist. Wherever there's a difficulty based on race, language, colour or creed, the Human Rights Commission is available to generate discussion and motivate people to develop understanding and respect for the other's point of view.

Our job is to help bring people together and encourage healthier relationships among all groups.

If you would like more information or assistance, contact the Human Rights Commission at any of the following addresses:

HAMILTON
1 West Avenue South
Postal Zone: L8N 2R9
Telephone: 527-2951

KENORA
808 Robertson Street
Postal Zone: P9N 1X5
Telephone: 468-3128

KITCHENER
824 King Street West
Postal Zone: N2G 1G1
Telephone: 744-7308

LONDON
560 Wellington Street
Postal Zone: N6A 3R4
Telephone: 438-6141

OTTAWA
2197 Riverside Drive
Postal Zone: K1H 7X3
Telephone: 731-2415

SAULT STE. MARIE
125 Brock Street
Postal Zone: P6A 3B6
Telephone: 949-3331

SUDBURY
1538 LaSalle Boulevard
Postal Zone: P3A 1Z7
Telephone: 566-3071

THUNDER BAY
435 James St. South
Postal Zone: P7E 6E3
Telephone: 475-1693

TORONTO
400 University Avenue
Postal Zone: M7A 1T7
Telephone: 965-6841

WINDSOR
500 Ouellette Avenue
Postal Zone: N9A 1B3
Telephone: 256-3611

Ontario Human Rights Commission
Ministry of Labour
Bette Stephenson, M.D., Minister

Province of Ontario
William Davis, Premier

FILMS

Sholay

Directed by Ramesh Sippy
Produced by G.P. Sippy

These two films share many points of similarity. Both are big budget, big-cast movies, having a common theme Vendetta for murder is murder. And both are written to the formula-lot of action, more action, violence and villainy that have made dozens of films successful here and abroad. And yet, theme-wise the films do not convince and are aesthetically poor.

Sholay is too glossy to be insipid, too commercial to be dull and too traditional to be original. Much is lifted from foreign films like **The Magnificent Seven, Seven Samurai, Professionals, Bonnie and Clyde, Butch Cassidy, Sundance Kid, the Secret of Santa Bitoria and Shane,** to name a few-however one cannot but admire Salim-Javed's craftsmanship in fitting sequences borrowed from foreign films into the native mould.

Sholay has an overdoze of almost everything. Even when a scene cries for an end, it lingers on to a dead-end. The film is as sluggish an any commercial Hindi production, but for its technical gloss and first-rate photography. Dwarka Divecha successfully conceived scenes in 70 mm with all its attendant panorama, expansiveness, depth and sweep. His art has a pictorial quality and a visual charm highlighting the beauty and ruggedness of the landscape. The train scene and the horse rider's chase are as expertly photographed as in western movies.

Almost all the characters let themselves go without much restraint. Dharmendra the drunken jail-bird comes up with a jovial performance, somewhat somewhat similar to that in Pratiggya. Amitabh Bachchan as Dharmendra's comrade repeats his angry youngman's role he became known for in Zanzeer and Deewar. Hema Malini's chatterbox tongawali is nothing new on the Hindi screen. Before her retirement Mumtaz did a similar role with all the frolic, dancing and singing Hema now relies on to win applause. Jaya Bhaduri makes a brief appearance but with her quiet dignity she brings out the pathos and hopes of the young widow. Surpassing all the others is Sanjeev Kumar, the retired police officer, pining inwardly for revenge for the murder of his family and seeking the help of two hoodlums. Sanjeev knows the art of translating nuances and inflections in cinematic terms and herein he succeeds like never before. And even Amjad Khan in his screen debut as the ferocious dacoit makes an impressive appearance and that too without the usual villainish mannerism.

Sholay is the costliest movie made so far in India-more than three crores of rupees have reportedly been spent on it. But to what purpose? Is it to continue with cliches, like Helen's sensuous dance number and the dacoits' kidnapping and forcing Hemia to dance for them to save the life of her lover? Or, is it merely to indulge in catchy shows-like taking the law into one's hand, personal vengeance and tracing a murderer by setting another after him? For that reason Raj Khosla's Mera Gaon Mera Desh, made at one-sixth of Sholay's cost, had at least a social point to it-to rid the dacoit menace, the villagers fought unitedly.

Our Toronto Representative Is Miss Manjula Parakot. She May Be Contacted At 275-2148

Hon. Shri Y. B. Chavan, External Affairs Minister, answering questions after his speech at the meeting held in October organized by the Joint Committee of Indian Organizations, at New India House, New York. From left to right are: Prakash Vyas, Executive Secretary of the Joint Committee, Hon. Ambassador Shri T. N. Kaul, Hon. Shri Y. B. Chavan, External Affairs Minister of India and Hon. Shri A. G. Asrani, Consul General of India.

B.C. Ruparelia, M.D., F.R.C.S. (C)
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Bihari Association Formed

New York, Sept.14: People from the State of Bihar, India at present residing in the USA met and unanimously voted to form Bihar Association of North America.

The attending member unanimously voted for the following resolution:

The name of the Association shall be Bihar Association of North America.

The character of the Association shall be non sectarian, non-profit organization with broad based community interests.

The aims and objectives of the Association are the following:

A. Provide a common forum for the people from the State of Bihar.

B. Promote social and cultural activities of Bihar in North America.

C. Arrange Seminars and meetings concerning Bihar and India.

D. Assist people from Bihar in seeking vital medical and educational help.

E. Assist visitors, immigrants and emigratories from Bihar in accomplishing their mission in North America.

F. Organize chapters of the Association in other parts of North America.

The membership shall be open to all people from the state of Bihar in North America and to others who subscribe to the above mentioned aims and objectives of the Association.

The annual subscription for the membership shall be open to all, $10 for an individual and $20 for the family. The subscription for the life membership shall be $100 and can be paid in four quarterly instalments.

The Executive committee of the Association shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a General Secretary, a Treasurer and Ten members on one year term. The Executive committee shall be supported by an Advisory Board consisting of people who would provide their guidance, financial help, technical expertize, publicity and any other form of help vital for the growth of the Association. There shall be area representatives who will organize chapters of the Association in their respective areas.

It was further discussed and resolved that in view of the present crisis caused by devastating floods in Patna, Bihar and elsewhere in the state of Bihar this Association will send a contribution of $1000 at least to the Governor of Bihar at the earliest.

Everyone is requested to contribute generously to this cause. Please contact the following for membership and further information.

Bihar Association of North America
c/o Dharmatma Saran
86-16 60th Avenue #4G
Rego Park, N.Y. 11373
(Tel: 212-478 2475)

Following were elected office bearers:

President: Indranand Jha
Vice Pres: Ranjit Sinha
Sureshwar Prasad Singh
Gen.Secretary: Dharmatma Saran
Treasurer: Arun Kumar
Executive Committee: Ajay Sinha
Shatrughan Dubey
Kumud R. Prasad
Badri Prasad
Bijay Choudhery
Mrityunjay Singh
P.D. Lall

Indian Scientist Honoured

Ottawa: Dr. Rao J. Polavarapu, an Environment Canada scientist, who was born in a small town in Andhra State, India, has been awarded a $2,000 Public Service of Canada merit award for his outstanding contribution to a vast international weather study in the tropical Atlantic last summer.

Dr. Polavarapu, who has been employed at the Downsview, Ontario headquarters of the Atmospheric Environment Service of Environment Canada for the past 10 years, was the Canadian Scientific Co-ordinator for the Global Atmospheric Research Program's Atlantic Tropical Experiment generally known as GATE.

As scientific co-ordinator, Dr. Polavarapu was responsible for planning, coordinating and implementing Canada's participation in GATE. He was aboard the weathership Quadra - Canada's major contribution to the weather study - for a total period of five months, including the sea trials off British Columbia and the 100-day GATE observational program in the Atlantic Ocean off Dakar, Senegal.

Some 70 nations, 38 scientific vessels and 12 long-range aircraft took part in the GATE exercise, which was designed to increase knowledge of the workings of the global weather system, leading to longer-term, more accurate weather forecasts.

Dr. Polavarapu received his M.Sc. and D.Sc. degrees in meteorology from Andhra University, Waltair, India.

He came to Canada in 1963 to take up a National Research Council post-doctoral Fellowship, and joined the Boundary Layer Research Division of the Atmospheric Environment Service, Environment Canada, in 1965.

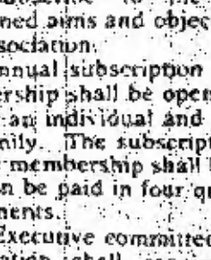
Since 1965, Dr. Polavarapu has been working on the measurement and parameterization of surface fluxes, and has designed and developed unique equipment for the direct measurement of atmospheric vapour pressure and surface fluxes. He has had several articles published in prestigious scientific journals and has presented many papers at international meteorological conferences.

He has also represented Canada at various international meetings in connection with the Global Atmospheric Research Program.

WEATHER RESEARCHER GAINS AWARD

Dr. Rao J. Polavarapu, (left) a scientist with the Atmospheric Environment Service, Environment Canada, receives a Public Service merit award from J. R. H. Noble, Assistant Deputy Minister, Atmospheric Environment Service, for his outstanding contribution to an international weather study last summer in the tropical Atlantic.
Photo by Environment Canada

Noordin Jadavji
494-5364



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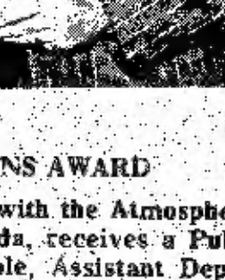

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Indrani Rehman Delights Toronto Audience

By Manjula Parakot

Indrani Rehman, a classical dancer from India, renowned for her compositions in the Odissi, Kuchupudi and Bharathanatyam dance styles, performed with other equally competent members of her troupe at Toronto's Eatons auditorium on October 25, 1975, before an enthralled and delighted audience, who frankly speaking, have been rather deprived of such rich cultural fare for quite a while.

The artiste who is at home in practically all forms of Indian dance, however excelled on Saturday night in her excellent rendering of an Odissi number, Pallavi, a pure dance in the raga Kapi and the Kuchupudi item, Mandūka Shabdam. Her fine combination of finesse of expression (abhinaya) and postures with a certain charismatic charm held the audience spellbound.

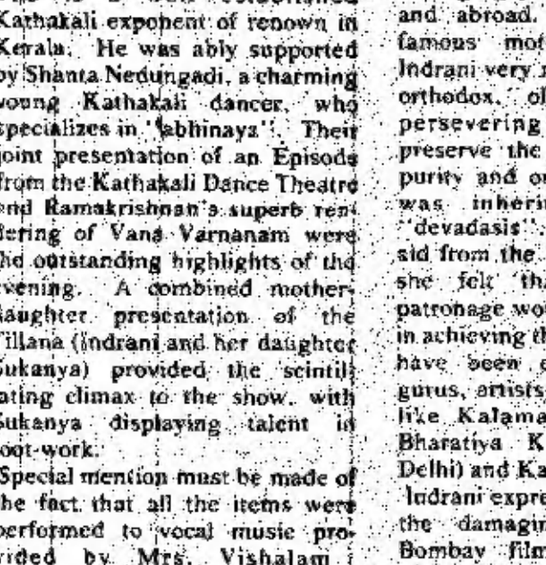
A new feature, one that Toronto audiences are not treated to, apart from the exclusive performances by Kalamandalam troupe at the University here, was Indrani's Cholkettu (Mohini Attam) and the Kathakali items performed with professional perfection by V.P. Ramakrishnan, who is a well established Kathakali exponent of renown in Kerala. He was ably supported by Shanta Nedungadi, a charming young Kathakali dancer, who specializes in 'abhinaya'. Their joint presentation of an Episode from the Kathakali Dance Theatre and Ramakrishnan's superb rendering of Vana Varnanam were the outstanding highlights of the evening. A combined mother-daughter presentation of the Tillana (Indrani and her daughter Sukanya) provided the scintillating climax to the show, with Sukanya displaying talent in foot-work.

Special mention must be made of the fact that all the items were performed to vocal music provided by Mrs. Vishalam Venkatachalam as against the taped versions that the audience is accustomed to. Gifted with a fine voice and individual style, Mrs. Venkatachalam contributed immensely to the authenticity and individuality of the show. Shekaran Panicker, a Kathakali dancer and choreographer in his own right was the percussionist and treated the delighted audience to some "chenda vadyam", very typical of Kerala. Other outstanding features were the bare stage with only a plain curtain in the background, the fine and appropriate lighting arrangements adapted to suit the varying moods of the themes and certainly the colourful and gorgeous costumes and accessories.

Beyond doubt, it was Indrani and Ramakrishnan who dominated and stole the show that evening. The Indian community certainly appreciated Indrani's efforts to present nritya in its pure, untainted form. To an audience exposed mostly to dance styles, unhappily influenced by filmi-duniya's distasteful versions, the evening's show will long be remembered, with a faint hope that, others taking Indrani's initiative and tasteful example will sponsor such artistic programs of high calibre we Indians here can be proud of.

I also conducted a private behind-the-scenes interview with the artiste hoping to probe into her personal feelings and viewpoints on "nritya". She summed it all up with one apt statement "Dance to me is life in its entirety". Indrani is currently engaged in promoting and encouraging young talent in India and abroad. Tutored by her famous mother Ragini Devi, Indrani very much belongs to the orthodox, old school of art, persevering against odds to preserve the ancient art in its purity and originality, just as it was inherited from the 'devadasis'. Despite financial aid from the Indian government, she felt that greater public patronage would help immensely in achieving the artistic goals that have been established by the gurus, artists and art institutions like Kalamandalam (Kerala), Bharatiya Kala Kendra (New Delhi) and Kalakshetra (Madras).

Indrani expressed her regrets on the damaging influence of Bombay films on artists and audiences alike. However as long as there are dedicated and conscientious artists and traditional-minded gurus and institutions to promote the true art, Indrani is confident that Indian dance has a great future in India and abroad and outside influences cannot vitiate it. I personally think she just proved her point, with her outstanding program in Toronto



Shanta in "Kathakali"

A Kathakali Pose.

Indian Consulate Services in Toronto

Manjula Parakot

1975 rings off with promises of assistance and good counsel to the Indian community in Toronto from the new Consulate General's office established here. The Consul General, M.L. Suri, whom I interviewed, very graciously answered my questions, tabled below, simultaneously expressing deep interest and hope in promoting productive and healthy Indo-Canadian commercial enterprises.

What is the specific purpose in transferring the Consulate General's office from Ottawa to Toronto? What are the financing and budgeting guidelines for the Consulate?

The Consulate General's office serves two functions namely commercial and counsellor services to the Indian business community, with a view to promoting Indo-Canada trade and commerce. Statistics indicate that the level of exports to CANADA HAS RISEN STEEPLY FROM Rs. 30-35 million in 1972/73 to Rs. 60 million in 1974. Figures for 1975 indicate a continuing upward trend is being maintained not only in the general commodities market, but also Indian engineering products have created a tremendous impact in the Canadian technical sphere. Apart from this escalating local demand for Indian goods, Toronto serves best as an excellent location for the Consulate owing to the heavy concentration of Indian business here.

The Commercial wing of the Consulate was relocated and in operation from November 10, 1975, at 2 Bloor Street East, Hudson's Bay Centre, 29th floor. The Counselling half of the Operations will transfer to Toronto by the end of December, when it will be operational and geared to serve all the Provinces of Eastern Canada except the Capital Region at Ottawa, which will continue to function from the Indian High Commission. In order to serve the Western Region there is another satellite Consulate located in Vancouver.

Both consulate offices will report directly to the Indian High Commission in Ottawa, which issues directions and administrative policies. Budgeting and financing of operations is handled by the Central Financing Office located in United States. Budget allotments fluctuate and vary and are largely determined by the extent of activities of the Consulate.

What are the Consulate's long-range goals?

The Consulate office will serve as an agency offering commercial information and advice, suggestions and solutions to business problems experienced by the community. In addition, this office will issue passports, endorsements and birth certificates, and arrange for currency exchange.

Another of our major functions will entail maintaining close liaison with local industry and commercial circles, conducting exhibitions and expositions to promote local interest in Indian goods, arrange for exchange of expertise etc. At a recent electronic exposition in Toronto conducted in September, India as one of the participants, won an award for her display. Canadian industry was sufficiently impressed by India's technological standards to place substantial orders for electronic equipment during the exposition. Enquiries to the extent of Rs. 2 crores were generated and are currently being processed with Indian industries.

A textile exhibition and fashion show are scheduled for February/March 1976 in Toronto and Montreal, sponsored by the Textile Export Promotion Council of India.

Will the Consulate function as a separate unit from the Tourist office here?

For the immediate future, yes. Eventually however, both offices hope to co-ordinate their activities and services at one convenient location.

What are your policies on hiring of personnal?

A full complement of 12-13 persons will be in service by January 1976. Most of our administrative staff are direct recruits from the Indian Foreign Service and External Affairs. However, local recruitment will be considered in case of exigencies.

No doubt, in the months and years to come Toronto should be a beehive of activity and the Consulate's presence here will serve as a business support to the Indian community who, I am sure will work in close co-operation to achieve common goals.

Tax Free

Savings Accounts

Bombay,(UNI): The Reserve Bank of India has formulated a scheme under which Indians and aliens of Indian origin resident abroad will be permitted to open and maintain foreign currency (non-resident) accounts with banks in India with effect from November one.

An RBI press release says the foreign currency accounts will be maintained in the currencies in which the remittances are received and the funds will also be repayable to the account holder, or elsewhere under his instructions, in the same currency, without reference to the Reserve Bank.

For the time being, remittances for opening such accounts will be received either in U.S. dollars or in pounds sterling. Interest will be payable in the currency which the account is maintained.

The interest payable on the balance held in the accounts will be entirely free of Indian income-tax.

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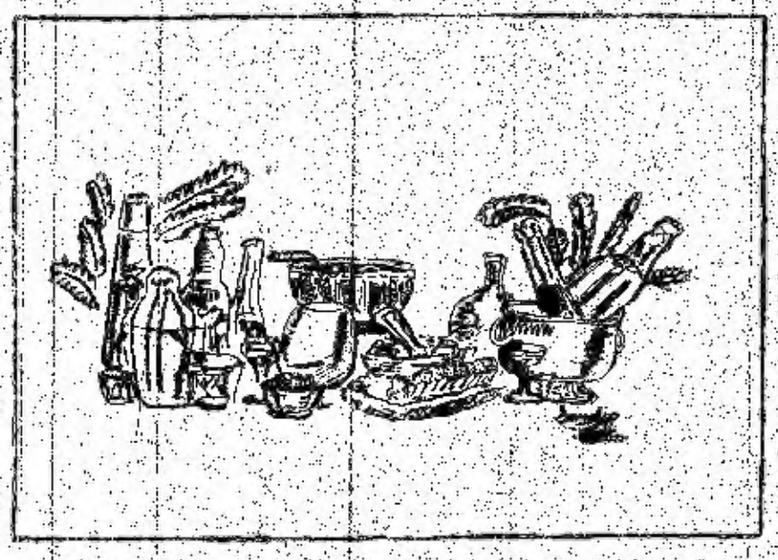

For a change I'll write a wine column; writing about wine in a food column is not so unusual. It so happens that I was asked a few times to suggest some wines which will blend with Indian food. Knowing that wine is not generally served in India I started to think and did some research work and came up with some interesting information which I like to pass on to my readers. This information is based on several wine books including "Wines & The Art of Tasting" and from the Journal's wine column by Dr. Dillon O'Leary. Incidentally, this would come in handy during the festive season.

GOOD FOR HEALTH

The real wine lover does not just drink but derives pleasure by sharing with friends, playing host and talking about it. Information about wine is limitless. Did you know that when you have fever, a bottle of chilled dry champaigne will bring your temperature dow 1? Also a cup of steaming hot burgundy with sugar, lemon peel & cinnamon will sooth your bronchitis? These are a few out of many informations from Dr. Emmerie Maury's book "Treat Yourself by Wine", which has become a bestseller in France. He said, "Wine, far from being the harmful drink that people have wanted to call it, is for the human being the best and healthiest of drinks . . . A good-quality wine drunk in reasonable quantities never does any harm to the organism". Dr. O'Leary aid, "That wine is health-giving, medicinally good in the debilitating hot weather, contains nutritious charges of vitamins A, B and C (especially B), all 13 minerals necessary to human life, and other nutritive components". Dr. Lucia says that Vitamin P strengthens the capillaries, those tiny blood vessels that carry nutrients to the muscles and other tissues. The B- vitamins include thiamine, riboflavin, pyridoxine (B6), pantothenic and nicotinic acids, all indispensable to the human system. He emphasizes that wine's organic acids stimulate the flow of gastric juices and enhance digestion and most effective in treatment of cardiovascular disorders. He also says that wine's iron is mainly in the ferrous form, which means it is easily digestible. Red table wine contains the most iron, white wine follows, and port (with 3.5 milligrams of iron per litre) is last.

WINE AND CURRY

According to O'Leary you are wasting wine if you drink with curry. He said that wine should not be drunk with spicy food, not just curry but even with pickles, relishes, smoked fish, baked beans etc. If you are planning a big dinner party, serve delicious dry white wine for pre-dinner sipping. It's crisp, delicious and light alcoholic taste can pick you up for a great cuisine and good red wine. In my opinion fine eating is a true pleasure and abetted by a little alcohol as appetizer and greatly assisted by a touch of good wine. Over-doses of hard alcohol will freeze your guest's taste buds, so he will neither be tasting those gourmet dishes nor will enjoy the subtle flavours of any fine wines you may serve later.

HOW TO SERVE

Wines taste best when sipped from thin, stemmed crystal glasses, preferably uncut, of a tulip design. The glasses should be colorless and clear - better big in size than too small. A clear large glass allows the drinker to appreciate the wine's color, clarity and the full 'boquet' of a good wine. Most glasses on the market are smaller, though nine to ten ounce glass is recommended. The glass should not be filled to near the brim but one-third to a half full. Pouring wine only half-way allows to air. The host should open the wine possibly two hours before dinner is served, to air it specially for younger wine and to taste its quality. Airing wine is more than just uncorking, pour it in the glass and let it air. Some bargain priced wine would truly mellow into something excellent with aging, otherwise they loose their 40 percent potentialities. Professional wine tasters can taste the difference between good & bad wine. But in fact, any amateur wine lover can master that art if he works at it carefully eyeing, sniffing and tasting wines as well as by memorizing what he sees, smells and tastes.

"Port, sherry, madeira, marsala and vermouth are fortified wines. Their alcohol content is 18 to 20 percent by volume. Among these the better ports and sherries are the aristocrats.

I'll suggest a few fine wines in the next issue which you may enjoy. Good sipping!

Gujarati Association In Chicago

Under the auspicious of Gujarat Cultural Association of Metropolitan Chicago "NAURATRI GARBA" celebration was held on 11th Oct., evening at Y.M.C.A. Hall. L.D. Patel, president of association welcomed the members and the guests. Prof. Vasant D. Shah, P.R.O. of association introduced the office-bearers to the audience.

Senator Yuzyk's Book Is A Success

Success in Parliament depends on public activities that are appreciated and supported by the citizens. In this respect, Senator Paul Yuzyk, of Winnipeg, has won recognition from coast to coast in Canada, as well as in the United States. Many ethnic groups and organizations have honoured him as the architect and promoter of the policy of multiculturalism, which was adopted by the Canadian government and parliament in October, 1971.

At a large celebration of his 10th anniversary in the Senate, which was held in February, 1973 at the Four Seasons Hotel in Toronto, when he was presented with a gold medal bearing his resemblance, there was a request that he write a book about his work.

As a result, Senator Yuzyk's book **For a Better Canada** was published by the Ukrainian National Association that year in November. The 352-page paperback edition consists of his select speeches in the Senate of Canada and at banquets and conferences in various centres across the country. About one-half of the book is devoted to the history of the multiculturalism movement and the other half deals with "Relations with the Soviet Union and Ukraine" and the "Quality of Life". These speeches are thorough, factual, informative and well-presented, the product of a professor of history.

The book **For a Better Canada** proved to be popular immediately. Many organizations purchased the book for distribution to the parliamentarians and leaders in all walks of life. There was a large circulation among the citizens. Outstanding authorities and leaders wrote favourably about the book. It is a success.

Today, this edition of 3000 copies, without advertising, is almost exhausted. A small quantity is still available. Copies of the book, which sells for $3.00, may be procured by writing to Senator Paul Yuzyk, The Senate, Ottawa. If there is demand, a second edition will be printed.

Verghese Wins Award

Indian Journalist, George Verghese is one of the winners of 1975 **MAGASAYSAY** awards of the Philippines. Each award consists of a $10,000 cash, a gold medallion and a citation certificate.

The awards are made annually in memory of the late President Magasaysay of the Philippines.

Investment Opportunities In Apollo Tyres

India Development Service (IDS) has received a request from the Apollo Tyres Limited, India regarding the investment opportunities for Indian residents abroad.

Apollo Tyres Limited is Rs. 25.5 crores project and is being promoted by Raunag Singh, a leading industrialist and his associates who have successfully developed such well known firms as Bharat Steel Tubes Ltd., Bharat Gears Ltd. and Apollo Tubes Ltd. A share capital of Rs. 8.50 crores has been fully underwritten by financial institutions and Commercial Banks. American Express International Banking Corporation is also participating along with Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) and Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) to provide foreign exchange loans for importing equipment. The project is to be commissioned by October, 1976 and substantial progress has been made towards construction, ordering of machineries and various other things.

A public issue of Rs. 5.40 crores (4.65 crores of equity and 0.75 crores of preference) is open on October 20, 1975.

A copy of the well documented project report of the Apollo Tyres Limited is available at a nominal cost ($1) for postage and handling.

For a copy of the project report of Apollo Tyres Limited or for more information about investment opportunities in India, please write to S.R. Hiremath, Chairman, India Development Service, P.O. Box 980, Chicago, Illinois 60690 or call:Dr. S. Srinivas (312) 971-1487

T.R. Rameshbabu (312)733-5614
N.K. Athanikar (312)733-2044

Diplomat To Face Forgery Charge

New Delhi, (UNI): The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has filed a charge-sheet in the court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate against a former first secretary of the Indian Embassy in Prague on charges of cheating, forgery and using forged documents.

According to the prosecution, the former diplomat cheated the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports by allegedly inducing him to deliver Customs clearance permit for the import of a car from Prague.

The CBI said he submitted forged documents to the Controller along with his application for the import of the car, falsely indicating that the car had been owned and used by him at Prague for a period of three months prior to his departure for India.

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Bharat Credit Union In Toronto

People coming from India to Canada enter a credit economy to which they were not very much exposed to. Almost anything from A to Z commodity and service could be bought on credit in Canada. To the uninitiated, this poses a problem and a challenge.

How much credit can a person use? Is there a wise way in using numerous credit facilities available in Canada? How much savings should a person aim at? What are the different ways of keeping the money so saved? Are there short term as well as long term savings need for a person?

It was strongly felt by some Indian community members that there should be a community effort in answering the above questions. Group meetings held at the end of last year and in the beginning of this year through the initiative of the Indian Immigrant Aid Services resulted in the birth of Bharat Credit Union.

The credit union movement in Canada is well established. According to the statistics released recently by the World Council of Credit Unions, Canada at the end of 1974 had 6.9 million members and 10.3 billion worth of assets. Credit unions in Ontario are the responsibility of the Ministry of Consumer & Commercial Relations, which issues a charter for each credit union approved by the Ministry. The Ontario Credit Union League is the provincial set-up of credit unions in Ontario.

Bharat Credit Union is chartered by the Ministry of Consumer & Commercial Relations (April, '75) and is a member of the Ontario Credit Union League.

Bharat Credit Union, which is an ethnic credit union, needs the effective support of the Indian community in Metro Toronto and their enthusiastic participation in its affairs - inculcating the habit of Saving among members and the wise use of credit.

The following are the members of the Board of Directors, Credit & Supervisory committees of Bharat Credit Union:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Dr. A.C. Chaudhuri — President
Mr. O.T.J. Zacharias — Vice-President
Mr. Motilal Champsee — Treasurer
Dr. Gopal Mukherjee — Secretary
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MR. G.B. Parikh
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CREDIT COMMITTEE:

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Mr. Kulbir Singh
Mr. S.K. Puttanniah
Dr. V.G. Pande

SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE:
Mr. Megnath Bannerjee
Mr. P.K. Lala
Mr. A.K. Gupta
Chairman

For more information and to become a member of Bharat Credit Union, which is the effort of the East Indian community in Toronto call: 651-1400.

Border Clash Story False

The official spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs made the following statement in New Delhi, November 17:

Stories have been appearing in certain sections of the international press about clashes between Indian and Bandladesh security forces in the border area and about armed intrusions across the border. These stories are utterly false and mischievous, a pure figment of the imagination. They are apparently conjured up by interested quarters to create misunderstanding and tensions between India and Bangladesh.

The border between India and Bangladesh remains quiet and peaceful with normal movement of passenger and goods traffic across it.

Our Subscribers Get One Month Extension

As you know, recent postal strike interrupted the regular publication of the paper. However, all subscribers will get an automatic extension of their subscription for a period of one month.

This Will Be Our Last Issue This Year

Born To

Born to Rakesh & Madhu Kumar of Ottawa a daughter Mona on Oct. 9. Their first.

Durga Puja 1975 - Toronto

By Manjula Parakol

The Bengali community congregated from all over Canada and the United States to celebrate Durga Puja, conveying the gaiety and festivity of the season and reviving nostalgia in many of us. An estimated 900 people attended the continuous celebrations that commenced on October 10th Maha Shashthi and ended on October 14th Dashami.

Cultural programs consisting of bhajans, songs and dances by local artists were arranged, supplemented by film shows, tiny talent shows, bhog (community supper) and worship of the Mother Goddess at auspicious intervals. The religious ceremonies were performed very effectively by S. Banerjee, Professor of Radiology at Mc Master University, Hamilton and A. Bhattacharya an Engineer from Toronto, who took time off from their professional duties and donned priestly robes for the religious occasion. Items for puja like ganga-water, marigold garlands, traditional cloths, etc. were flown in by British Airways for the occasion from Calcutta.

Tradition does not permit the worship of a 'murti' or statue to exceed three years. After the rituals on Dashami, the present murti of Ma Durga along with those of Kartik, Ganesh, Saraswati and Lakshmi will be donated to the Royal Ontario Museum or the Art Gallery of Ontario, there to be viewed, marvelled at and appreciated by thousands of Canadians. In keeping with the seasonal spirit, British Airways has generously consented, once again, to bring over a new 'murti' next year, free of cost and delivery charges.

Other communities celebrated Dusshera with community worship arranged for by Hindu Prathna Samaj and other societies. The freedom to worship and to celebrate our festivals is, I am sure, deeply appreciated by the Indian community throughout Canada. Hopefully, with more Canadians participating in our festivities through curiousity or interest, we should succeed in establishing a cordial relationship with the Canadian public.

Future Of Indian Democracy Reassured

A forthright repudiation of the charges by the Western news media that democracy in India is dead came from the Commonwealth Secretary-Genetal, S.S. Ramphal, who has just returned from a visit to India, reports P.T.I. He told a Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Luncheon: "In India democracy has been defended with the vigour it deserves".

Mr. Ramphal, who was in India to attend the Conference of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, also implied in his comments that the British news media had been unfair in reporting conditions in India and that there could be no doubts about the future of democracy in India.

Mr. Ramphal's remarks on the situation in India came in reply to a British correspondent who had asked if the Commonwealth did not demonstrate that it had double standards when its Association of Parliamentarians held a meeting in India, where normal parliamentary standards were disregarded by the Government.

Mr. Ramphal vigourously denied that the Commonwealth had double standards. "Indeed" he said "I deny the major premise of your question. I wish more of British journalists present here, had been present at the C.P.A. meeting in New Delhi from which I returned last week.

Premier Regan's Observation

Premier Regan of Nova Scotia, the C.P.A. Chairman, at the closing dinner, observed how valuable it was for the Commonwealth Parliamentarians to see conditions in India for themselves to be conscious how unfair had been much of the reporting of those conditions and to be reassured as they were of the future of democracy in India". There was, I should add, a totally free reporting in India of the C.P.A. debates on many subjects including that of the relevance of democracy in the modern world.

Mr Ramphal said "the mistake perhaps is to compare the situation of democracy in India with that in the parliamentary democracies that do not face either the economic or social tensions of the world's largest country under the rule of parliament".

"In India, democracy has been defended with the vigour it deserves", he said.

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Multiculturalism is a permanent government policy

As Minister responsible for Multiculturalism the Honourable John Munro gives direction to the overall impact of multiculturalism in all departments of the Government of Canada. He has a particular interest in the Multicultural Program in the Department of the Secretary of State, as well as those programs of the Federal Cultural Agencies designed to implement this policy.

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The Multiculturalism Program is designed to assist and promote cultural development of all Canadian groups wishing to preserve and contribute their heritage to Canada. Implementation of the following activities helps to achieve this goal.

ETHNIC GROUPS LIAISON

This program makes available its professional resources to assist groups at the national and local levels in organization and communication.

CANADIAN IDENTITIES PROGRAM

Strives to strengthen the cultural identity of minority groups and promote a greater understanding and awareness of Canada's cultural diversity through crafts, theater, folk art festivals, and literature.

CANADIAN ETHNIC STUDIES

Guided by the Canadian Ethnic Studies Advisory Committee programs are developed for research on ethnic studies in Canada. The program of visiting professorships and lectureships at Canadian universities is also administered by the Advisory Committee.

NON-OFFICIAL LANGUAGES TEACHING-AIDS

Makes funds available for the development and production of teaching materials for language classes.

MULTICULTURALISM CENTRES PROGRAM

Assists voluntary groups to organize multicultural centres in local communities.

IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION PROGRAM

Assists various groups in helping immigrants to participate more fully in Canadian society.

PROJECTS GRANTS PROGRAM

Makes funds available to voluntary groups in support of a broad spectrum of multicultural activities.

IN THE NATIONAL FILM BOARD

As part of its contribution to the Multiculturalism Program the National Film Board has produced over 400 of its films in 19 different languages. These may be obtained free of charge from National Film Board offices in the following cities: Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and Halifax.

IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MAN

The National Museum of Man in Ottawa documents the history of all Canadian ethno-cultural traditions. The museum has accumulated a vast number of artifacts, tape recordings, video tapes and films. Special attention is being placed on such elements as folk architecture, home furnishings, pre-industrial techniques of food production and handicrafts, traditional story-telling, family and community life, feasts and rites. Cultural exhibits and travelling displays are also being prepared.

IN THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES

The National Ethnic Archives program is designed to find and protect ethno-cultural records from loss, damage or deterioration. A staff of area specialists has begun collating records of this rich and important aspect of our heritage through contacts with ethno-cultural organizations, associations, and individuals.

IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY

The National Library has organized a Multilingual Biblio-service. Its aim is to acquire books in non-official languages spoken in Canada and make them available through public libraries, expanding the extant non-official language book collections in most libraries. The first shipment of books in ten languages left Ottawa in March 1975. It is planned to add five new languages annually to a total of 70 languages.

To present your views, or to receive further information, write to:

Multiculturalism, P.O. Box 366, Station A, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 8Z9

Hon. John Munro
Minister Responsible
for Multiculturalism

L'hon. John Munro
Ministre chargé
du multiculturalisme

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Sanjay's pattern emerges

Mrs.Gandhi pensioned two elderley ministers out of her cabinet this week in the first major reshuffle since the emergency began last June. But the real object of the excercise may well be a third minister who has yet to go.

Both the former defence minister Swaran Singh, who has been a permanent ministerial fixture since 1952, and the former transport minister Uma Shankar Dixit, who has served the Nehru family long and well, are among the most loyal of the prime minister's loyal followers. In fact, they were probably chosen for the axe precisely for that reason. They could be relied on to go quietly, accepting the implication that age was the reason (74 for Mr.Dixit and 68 for Mr.Singh) and to accept also the alternative sinecures provided (Mr.Dixit is to be governor of Andhra Pradesh). The importance of their removal is that it establishes a precedent which may be invoked, one day soon, to eliminate another elderly but less loyal mintster - Mrs. Gandhi's only rival in the cabinet, the 67 year old agricultural minister and leader of India's untouchables Jagjivan Ram.

Another unseen strand in the ministerial changes was the influence of Mrs.Gandhi's son and political adviser Sanjay. Two of the four ministers of state dropped this week were anathema to the young Gandhi - one is a former communist and the other a communist sympathiser. One new addition to the cabinet as minister without portfolio, Bansi Lal, is known to be a close confederate of Sanjay. He helped Mr.Gandhi's Maruthi car project in his previour capacity as chief minister of Haryana. A third Sanjay enemy lost his job last week as chief minister of Uttar Pradesh, which is now under President's rule. A pattern emerges.

(The Economist, Dec.6)

Party Post for Sanjay

New Delhi, Dec.11: Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's youngest son, Sanjay, joined the top hierarchy of the Congress Party yesterday when the 28-year-old former automobile designer was named to the executive committee of the party's youth wing. The appointment is a first step toward a major post in the party or government.

President's rule in U.P.

New Delhi: Uttar Pradesh was placed under direct central government rule following the resignation of state Chief Minister H.N. Bahuguna.

A proclamation announcing president's rule was issued by President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed after a meeting of the central cabinet here Nov. 30.

Mr. Bahuguna announced his resignation at the end of a year-long struggle for power within the Congress party.

Amritharaj brothers win

Tokyo, Dec.11: Japan's Jun Kamiwazumi yesterday defeated India's Vijay Amritraj, 7-5, 8-6, 9-7, in the second round of the Davis Cup Eastern Zone here.

The second singles match between the two nations' no. 1 players had been suspended since Saturday because of rain. The match was halted in the second set when Amritraj was leading, 2-1.

After resuming the match, Amritraj broke Kamiwazumi's service game and led, 4-1. Kamiwazumi rallied with several good passing shots and tied the score, 5-5. He then took the set, 8-6.

Amritraj led in the third set, 3-0 but Kamiwazumi hit good passing shots on the slow clay courts and rallied to take the set and match, 9-7.

India took the first singles match Saturday when Anand Amritraj, brother of Vijay, defeated Toshiro Sakai, 7-5, 7-5, 0-6, 6-2.

In doubles India came from behind to take a 2-1 lead.

India's Amritraj brothers, Anand and Vijay, defeated Japan's Toshiro Sakai and Kenichi Hirai, 6-3, 4-6, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4.

India will clinch the victory over Japan if it takes one of the two singles today. Sakai will play Vijay Amritraj and Kamiwazumi will meet Anand Amritraj. (UPI)

Ray honoured

In London: Satyajit Ray was honoured as the most popular foreign film director at a celebration marking the Golden Jubilee of Britain's Film Society Movement, reports PTI.

An invited audience of over a thousand, who filled the auditorium of the New Gallery Cinema in London's West End.

Tourist traffic up

In an interview with Delhi TV, the Tourism Minister, Raj Bahadur, said the tourist traffic has already registered an increase of fifteen per cent from the month of July to September which give a lie to the propaganda in a section of the Western Press that things were abnormal in this country, according to PTI/UNI. Taking the first nine months of this year, he said a uniform increase of eleven per cent had been registered.

The Minister said that special measures had been taken in consultation with the State Governments to welcome tourists during this year which had been named "South Asia Travel Year".

Mr. Bahadur said formalities at ports of entry to India were being minimised to avoid inconvenience to travellers and tourists. He said several steps had already been taken and they had borne fruit.

Defaming cartoons banned

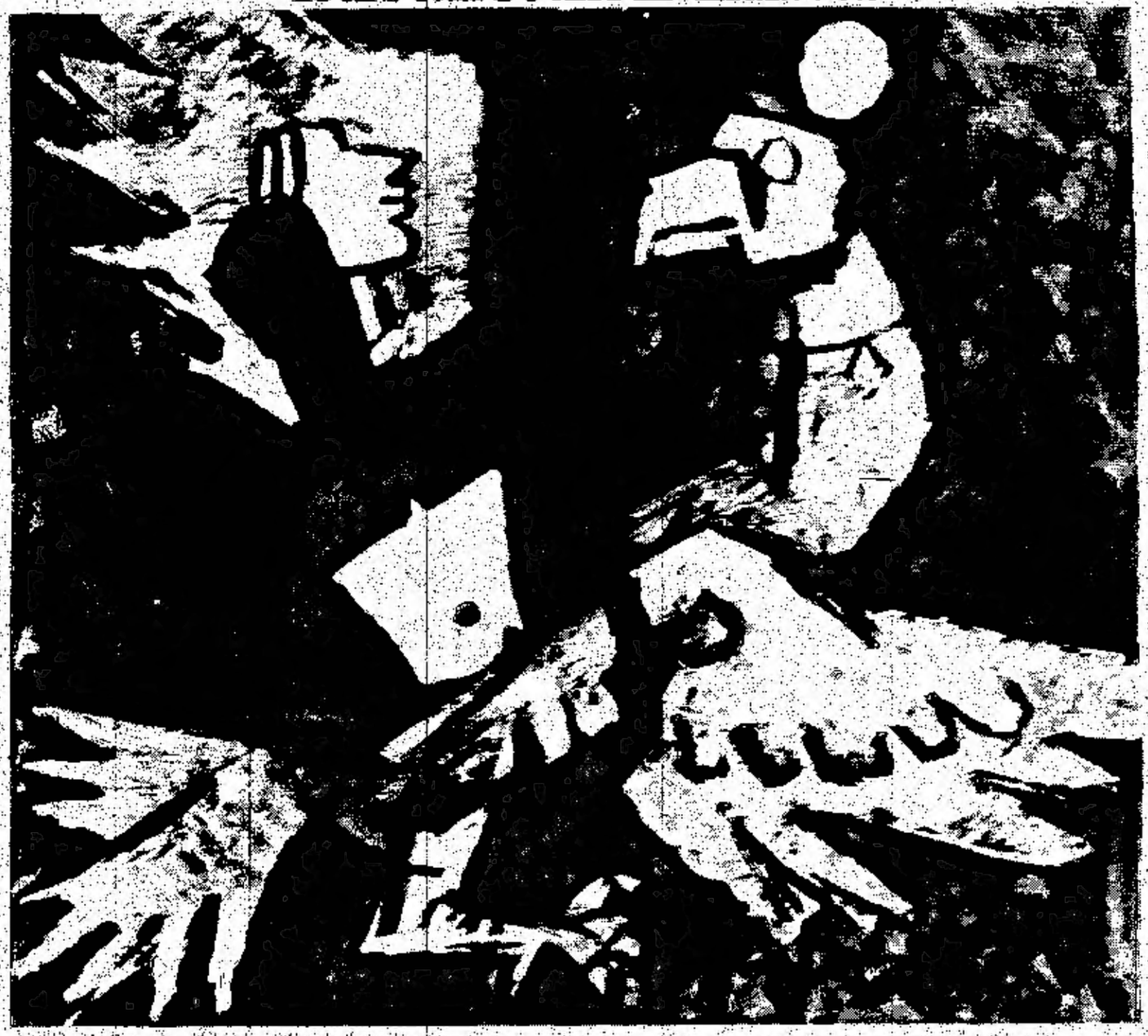
New Delhi, Dec.11: Cartoons and writings considered defamatory to India's President, Vice-President and Prime Minister are banned under new Government laws.

Also banned are words, signs or visible representations against all central ministers, state governors and the Speaker of the lower house of Parliament.

The ordinance also empowers the Government to prohibit writings on any particular subject for specified periods. Offanders are liable to imprisonment for up to one year or a fine of $100 or both.

Two other ordinances issued restrict press coverage of Parliament and abolish the Press Council, the watchdog body created by the Goverament last January.

Vishnu's chariot was Garuda, the mighty man-bird.
Yours can be an Air-India 747.



Vishnu, the Preserver, with his chariot Garuda, the eagle.

It is said that Vishnu, the second God of the Hindu Triad, has descended to our earth nine times. He has come here in many disguises—as Rama, Krishna, and even as Buddha. His vahana (chariot) is Garuda, the man-bird. Today's traveler need only fly Air-India to duplicate the sweeping flights Vishnu has taken.

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Suitable match for a Post-graduate Punjabi Hindu girl, fair complexioned Medical Doctor, 31 yrs. 5'3". Early marriage interested persons write to Box 959. The Canadian Indian Times with photo and the qualifications and background in the first instance.

Suitable match for a handsome Punjabi Khatri young man 31, Vegetarian, teetotaler, well educated (Ph.D. Candidate). Senior professional (annual salary $25000). Shortly visiting India. Please phone (416) 732-4625 or write Box 960. The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for a Punjabi girl, 28, educated in India & England. Presently working as a teacher in Canada. Professionals need apply. Box 961, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a beautiful, healthy educated girl for 35 year old handsome rich aggarwal doctor settled in U.S. holding high position in a teaching hospital and also has a lucrative practice. Girl's merits only consideration. Full particulars 1st instance. Box 962, The Canadian India Times.

Attractive, professional business man, 34 years, divorcee, Hindu Gujarati, settled in Canada, invites correspondence from educated, beautiful Hindu girls. Box 963, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for educated, homely Punjabi Hindu girl, 27, Profession Nursing. Write to The Canadian India Times, Box 964.

Matrimonial correspondence invited for a tall sikh boy, 28, Engineer, U.S.A. Immigrant. Girls at present in India can also be considerdd. Apply Box 965, The Canadian India Times.

Professional Sikh may correspond for a beautiful, graduate girl from respectable family. Write Box 966, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted professional North Indian Young man for a good looking, educated, talented girl, 22, average height, highly educated family. Caste no bar. Write in full confidence to Box 967, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a good looking girl for a Jat Sikh boy, 23. Boy's uncle in Federal Civil Service. Punjabi family preferred. Please write to Box 968, The Canadian India Times, or phone 613-225-9258.

Suitable match for handsome Sikh young man, 28, in business adminstration. Well known Sikh family settled in North America for 20 years. Write with full particulars and returnable recent photograph to the International, Post Box 941, Oshawa, Ontario.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from young, preferably Sindhi boys, (27-31) for a good-looking Sindhi Amil girl presently visiting brothers along with her parents in Canada and U.S. Please reply Box 5653, Stn. 'A', Toronto, Ontario M5W 1N8

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Well educated Jat Sikh matches for my son aged 23, B.Sc. Electronics, 5' 10" and beautiful daughter 21, B.Sc. final year, 5' 6" should have settled in Canada. R.S. Grewal 23 Burges Road, London, EG 2BJ (U.K.)

Handsome and youthful looking gentleman, Sikh, Punjabi background, well settled professional invites correspondence from attractive, well-educated [preferable professional] young women between 26-32. Caste, Religion, etc. no bar. Merits of the girl only consideration. The Canadian Indian Times P.O. Box 956.

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How Canada looks after its children

(Canadian Scene)— Family Allowances are payable on behalf of all children under the age of 18 who are being maintained by parents or other individuals resident in Canada.

One of the parents must be a Canadian citizen or a person who has been landed as an immigrant in accordance with the Immigration Act or a person who has been admitted to Canada as a non-immigrant for a period of not less than one year, during which period his income is subject to Canadian income tax. If, because of illness or any other reason, a parent is not able to manage his or her own affairs, the allowance may be paid to another person.

If you are a holder of a Canadian Immigration Record, given to you by the Department of Manpower and Immigration, it should be sent in with your application.

FAMILY ALLOWANCE RATES

Payments in 1975 averaged $22.08 per child as allowances are increased in line with increases in the cost of living. A province may ask the federal Government to vary the rates of federal payments on the basis of age or the number of children or both. Alberta and Quebec have taken this option and while the payment for individual children may be more or less than $22.08 in these provinces, the average federal payment equals $22.08 in Alberta and Quebec as in every other province in Canada.

ARE ALLOWANCES PAYABLE OUTSIDE CANADA?

When you or your child are absent from Canada for periods of up to one year, because of sickness, vacation or education, the allowance may still be paid.

A person who has resided in Canada can be absent from Canada indefinitely and will be treated as though he were a resident of Canada if his income is subject to Canadian income tax; or if he is maintained by a parent whose income is subject to Canadian income tax, allowances may be paid. A child who has not resided in Canada will be treated as though he were a resident in Canada if he is maintained by and resides with a parent whose income is subject to Canadian income tax.

Eminent Sculptor Dead

Calcutta, (UNI): Eminent sculptor Debiprasad Roy Chowdhury died at a city hospital here recently. He was 77.

He is survived by his wife and a son, now in the United States.

Mr Chowdhury, who had been conferred the D. Litt. by the Rabindra Bharati University of Calcutta in 1968, got the first prize in national modern sculpture exhibition.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

PUBLIC HEARINGS

The Royal Commission on Violence in the Communications Industry

Appointed to study the possible effect on society of the depiction of violence in the media, the Royal Commission on Violence in the Communications Industry will hold public hearings in: OTTAWA

April 29, 1976	- 7.30 p.m. - 10.30 pm.
April 30, 1976	- 7.30 pm - 10.30 pm.
May 1, 1976	- 9.30 pm - 1.00 pm.

Government Conference Centre
Sussex Room (enter from Colonel By Drive)
2 Rideau Street
Ottawa, Ontario

You are invited to submit a written brief at least three weeks before this date. Everyone is urged to attend, whether or not a submission has been made.

Submissions and requests for information should be directed to:

The Royal Commission on Violence in the Communications Industry, 151 Bloor Street West, Room 810, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2V5.

The Hon. Judy LaMarsh

His Honour Judge L. A. Beaulieu — Scott Young

Commissioners

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